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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION
150 Broadway
New York, 7, New York



Cleared by:
N.Y....Phila....Boston
Regional OWI with a "B" rating

Issued:
March 4, 1944

THE FAMILY CANTEN

(No-Point...Low-Point Food Program)

ANNOUNCER:

No-points, low-points! That should be music to your ears this morning. But I'm not referring particularly to those welcome lowered point values on canned vegetables which will hold at least until April 1, nor to point-less lard, or the recent value drops on rationed pork and beef cuts. This morning, I have in mind the entire new Government No-point....Low-Point Food Program being launched this month by the War Food Administration. Of course, even with such a program, plus the current reductions in point values of many important foods, we've still got to bear in mind the over-all wartime food picture. It would be a mistake to be too optimistic in the face of just a few more military victories, or a temporarily increased supply of foods. So, this morning there's a man with us who can tell us about the whole national food picture... and its relation to this No-point...Low-point program. Here's Mr. _____ of the War Food Administration.



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OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR;

Thank you, Mr. _____. Your reflections about those reductions in point values, and the present No-point...Low-point program give me a good starting point. You hit the nail on the head when you said that, while we do have lowered point values for vegetables, lard, and beef and pork cuts at present, we've got to look at the food picture in a larger scope, as a year-round problem. The proper perspective should consider our military requirements for food, and the use to which we put our food here at home. For example, each military victory simply means that more soldiers must be sent into the field to press the advantage. In 1943 there were about 1,800,000 of our soldiers overseas; now there are about 4 million, and more are leaving all the time, For each soldier abroad, the Army must have a 270--day supply of food on hand. Then, each area liberated will mean more mouths to feed until local crops may be planted and harvested. American food has a bigger war job this year, than last, and the task of home-front distribution will be greater.

ANNOUNCER:

That's a natural lead into our subject for today: "The No-Point...Low-Point Foods Program".

OFFICE OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes. The War Food Administration's "No-Point... Low-Point Foods Program" is designed to assist

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

in the giant task of efficient distribution of our 1944 domestic food supply. Really, it's one feature of the "Food Fights For Freedom" program.

ANNOUNCER:

Would you give us the back-ground of the 1944 Civilian food supply?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, briefly, we people here at home are going to have enough food this year, but it's important to qualify this statement. First, there will be definite shortages of some foods high on the demand list of most shoppers. And second, the problem, as it strikes home in the kitchen, is not only one of distribution, but also of getting accustomed to using some foods we're not in the habit of eating in large amounts. The point, is... those easy-to-prepare canned foods we all like are also easy-to-ship foods. So the government has ordered large set-asides, particularly of both fruits and vegetables, for military needs. As the military situation changes, these requirements may also change. Allocations are made on a definite quarterly basis, and are tentative for the rest of the year.

ANNOUNCER:

For instance, lard coming off the ration point list:

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes, it's temporarily abundant and as a result of this abundance, an additional 50 million pounds

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

has been added to the civilian allocation for this first quarter year. Now then, whether this action will continue, depends entirely on future supplies.

ANNOUNCER:

How do you account for the constant fluctuation in the point value of canned fruits and vegetables?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, when the point values go down, as they did recently, it's an indication that the total stocks are moving slower than the government expected them to. These stocks must be moved so canners will process all the food they can handle in the coming season. On the other hand, when points go up, the opposite is true. For instance, stocks of canned fruit were moving very fast, so the War Food Administration had to notify OPA to advance point values.

ANNOUNCER:

Equitable distribution of all our food is a staggering job.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

And the government can't do it alone. The Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, helps to direct the civilian food supply to the places needing it most. But it does not actually distribute it. That is the job of the food trade and the housewives working together. They form the tremendous "Quartermaster Corps" on the home front.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the budget, including the projected income and expenses for the upcoming year. This section also discusses the various financial risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's financial stability.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational aspects of the organization. It describes the various processes and procedures that are in place to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of services. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the human resources aspect of the organization. It provides an overview of the current staff levels and the various training and development programs that are in place. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing in terms of recruitment and retention of staff.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory aspects of the organization. It provides an overview of the various laws and regulations that the organization is subject to and how they are being managed. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing in terms of compliance with these laws and regulations.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the environmental and social aspects of the organization. It provides an overview of the various environmental and social issues that the organization is facing and how they are being managed. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing in terms of addressing these issues.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the overall performance of the organization. It provides an overview of the various key performance indicators (KPIs) that are being used to measure the organization's performance. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing in terms of improving its performance.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the future of the organization. It provides an overview of the various strategic initiatives that are being implemented to ensure the organization's long-term success. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing in terms of achieving these initiatives.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the conclusion of the document. It summarizes the key findings of the document and provides a final overview of the organization's performance. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the appendix. It provides a detailed overview of the various data and information that is used throughout the document. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing in terms of managing this data and information.

ANNOUNCER:

What is their relation to the War Food Administration?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

In complying with the marketing rules which our restricted food supply has made necessary, they cooperate with the War Food Administration. Only their support will make the rationing and price programs work. Using abundant foods is another means by which they assist the War Food Administration.

ANNOUNCER:

We've been hearing a great deal about this using of foods in current abundance.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Largely, because such a plan provides a two-way service. It benefits both the housewife and the food merchant. When a food is in abundance, its price tends to be lower; and the nutritive value of such foods is often high.

ANNOUNCER:

How about the food merchant?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

I have said that the food merchant will have approximately as much food to handle this year as he had last. It comes to a possible sale of about 1800 pounds of food for every man, woman, and child in America.

ANNOUNCER:

That sounds impressive.

[The text in this section is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly related to a historical record or a scientific study. The entries are organized in a structured manner, with some lines starting with what might be dates or identifiers.]

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

It's impressive in fact too. But it will be a tricky quantity to handle. Remember, the 1800 pounds will be low on several of the commodities standing high on the consumer's demand list. That government set-aside order on canned fruits and vegetables will have a marked effect. This will make quite a hole in that 1800 pounds, and it will be up to the food retailer to fill in with foods still in substantial supply. In this case, fresh fruits and vegetables. The store-keeper who promotes his sales cleverly, in this regard, will continue to do a fine business... and he will be assisting equitable distribution.

ANNOUNCER:

In other words, the housewife will save and the food merchant will make money by concentrating on foods in plentiful supply?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

That's the situation.

ANNOUNCER:

What aid does the War Food Administration offer us in this?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Thanks for bringing me back to the "No-Point.... Low-Point Foods Program". It is designed for such assistance. The "no-point...low-point" is a food marketing plan which will call attention to foods which are completely off the ration list, because of their abundance, or low

OFF.OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

enough in point value to provide the housewife with a ration bargain. Members of the food trade are already cooperating in this. Soon advertisements featuring no-point...low-point foods will appear in your newspaper, and posters will be set up in your stores. Some merchants will adopt the practice of putting a special bright label on these commodities so that the housewife can select them easily.

ANNOUNCER:

I'm sure that, since food merchants have been convinced of the value of this program, they'll use plenty of ingenuity in calling attention to these foods.

OFFICE OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Of course, Our food retailers have proved they can do this in the past, But their efforts alone will not assure the success of the program. Your cooperation is necessary.

ANNOUNCER:

I suggest that we call upon various women's service organizations;the consumer groups; the women's clubs; and the P.T.A.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

That's a good idea. These groups have been invaluable in helping to promote other food programs. We ask them now to get solidly behind the no-point...low-point plan; to discuss it at

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OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

their meetings; and to explain the advantages it offers to the individual housewife. Such groups may even offer suggestions to local grocers. Certainly they can pledge themselves to put the program over the top.

ANNOUNCER:

We're asking you folks, then, to watch for the no-point..low-point foods as they will appear in their local food stores, and to support it as whole-heartedly as they have other food programs.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes. The importance of consumer support cannot be over-emphasized. The success of the program depends almost entirely upon it.

ANNOUNCER:

Can you tell us, Mr. _____, what foods will be no-point...low-point features in March?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Certainly, although some variation is bound to occur. New cabbage, and Irish potatoes will definitely be on the list. Also fresh oranges and grapefruit. Eggs, too which will be abundant all through March. Peanut butter and citrus marmalades. Oatmeal, rye..breakfast foods; macaroni, spaghetti, and noodles; Soya flour, grits, and flakes, millions of pounds of which will be on grocer's shelves. These foods have wide use in meals and have high nutritive value. Many other commodities are sure to be added to the no-point..low-point

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discussion of the general principles of the

theory of the subject.

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theory of the subject.

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discussion of the general principles of the

theory of the subject.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

list. So watch for them.

ANNOUNCER:

This is a program surely slated for success.
Its advantages are so numerous,

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Besides helping our general war food effort,
the successful application of the no-point...
low-point program will aid the food merchant by
helping him maintain a high level of sales. It
will aid the housewife by making it easier for
her to provide nutritive meals at a lower cost.

ANNOUNCER:

That's why I say...it's too good to miss. From
now on, the spotlight is on "no-point...low-point"
foods. Thank you, Mr._____. Friends, you
have just heard_____of the Office of
Distribution, War Food Administration.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION
150 B'way, New York 7, N.Y.

Cleared by:
N.Y...Phila...Boston
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Issued:
March 11, 1944

THE FAMILY CANTEN

(Conservation Quiz)

ANNOUNCER:

Gather 'round everybody! This morning, we're going to have a quiz session....participants, you...and your neighbors. We're asking you to score yourself on how you and your family are living up to the objectives of the Food Fights For Freedom campaign. Before we start in, I've asked Mr. _____ of the War Food Administration to review some of the objectives of the campaign...and then the quiz program.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, first of all Mr. _____ suppose we state the four big factors involved in making Food Fight For Freedom. They are: Producing more food; Conserving more food; Sharing it equitably; and Playing square with your neighbors...your grocers, and your government. There's enough food for everyone in the nation if what we have is wisely used, but those two words "wisely used" are the key to success of the entire Food Fights



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2. The second part of the report
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1. The first part of the report

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The first part of the report

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The first part of the report
contains the following information
about the project. The first part
of the report is the introduction
which gives a general overview of
the project. The second part of
the report is the literature review
which discusses the work of other
researchers in the field. The third
part of the report is the methodology
which describes the methods used in
the study. The fourth part of the
report is the results which present
the findings of the study. The fifth
part of the report is the conclusion
which summarizes the main points of
the study.

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OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:
continued:

For Freedom program. Most American homemakers have done a splendid job in this respect. And it has taken ingenuity and foresight on their part. I heard of one homemaker, for instance, who keeps a vegetable and fruit juice bottle in her refrigerator. After she finishes her cooking, she pours any water drained from the foods into the proper bottle. The mixed fruit juices gives her a fine cocktail, and the vegetable juice goes into soup. That's just one instance of food wisdom.

ANNOUNCER:

In the Women's Services they really have some rigid food conservation measures too. You can practice mess-hall economics the same way the WACS do, only at home. Left over cereals, breakfast toast, and pancakes go into their dressings. Fruit juices make a plain cake "saucy". Raisin sauce, left from baked ham, is just as good when it appears on bread pudding. And the stoves of every mess hall holds a stock pot into which all raw bones must be put.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

So there are two good examples of the "conservation" side of the program. I think we're ready to go on to the quiz now, Mr. _____. So let's get set:.....

ANNOUNCER:

All right....I'll give the first question, and you follow through with the right answers. Well, to begin with, here's a simple one. How many days this past week did you serve the "Basic Seven"? (READ SLOWLY)

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

And the answer to that one should be seven. If you didn't follow through on the Basic Seven Foods every day, then you're robbing your family of strength and health.

ANNOUNCER:

The second one sounds tricky...Did you buy extra butter this week though you didn't need it, just to be sure of having some week after next?

OFF. OF DIS. '
SUPERVISOR:

And the answer is a matter of truth and consequences. If you did do this, you're not a fair-sharer. Your extra purchase probably meant someone else had to go without.

ANNOUNCER:

Hoarding, is certainly something we want to steer as far away from as possible, in wartime. So here's a more pleasant subject: How many times during the week did you serve a breakfast consisting of: fruit or fruit juice; cereal; eggs, meat; or fish; some kind of bread; a beverage? Is your mouth watering, Mr. _____?

OFF. OF DIS:
SUPERVISOR:

Yes it is, and seven is the right answer again.
Breakfast should provide one-third of the day's
nutritional requirements and a menu like that is
just about right.

ANNOUNCER:

A question like this one hits you squarely on
your conscience: Do you tell your neighbors we'd
have plenty of butter if we weren't sending so
much to the Russians?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

I'm quite sure most homemakers wouldn't make a
statement like that. It's certainly not true.
Through last September we sent only 2.5 percent
of our total butter supply to Russia. It was used
there principally as a protective food for conva-
lescent soldiers. And the results of the Red
Army drives have certainly been remarkable
dividends on this small amount. Incidentally,
homemakers...remember that here at home we're de-
manding more butter and other milk products than
we ever have before. Through rationing, we are
trying to distribute our butter supply as
equitably as possible so that everyone will have
a fair share of what's available for civilian use.

ANNOUNCER:

Admirably answered Mr. _____. Let's have
this one: How many times this week did you leave
a half-slice of bread on your plate?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

I'd presume that most homemakers never did. If every home left just one half slice of bread each week, the total would be 17 million slices, about one million loaves. Picture what that food would mean to the starving children of Greece or some of the other countries under Axis domination.

ANNOUNCER:

The next question would probably never even be asked in a country under the shadow of starvation. But it certainly applies here: Are you on good enough terms with your grocers so that he lets you have rationed foods for less than the required stamps, when you're low on stamps?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, it is nice to be friendly! But if you do accept rationed goods without giving up ration stamps, you're just operating a private little black market of your own. Eventually you'll pay for it in prices way, way, out of reason.

ANNOUNCER:

Why not avoid worry about some of those ration stamps altogether, by giving this question a good strong yes for an answer: Are you planning your 1944 Victory Garden?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

I was waiting for us to arrive at a question that had to do with the home production of food.

I am writing to you today to tell you about the
things I have been thinking about lately. I have been
thinking about the things that are happening in the world
and how they are affecting us. I have been thinking about
the things that are making us happy and the things that are
making us sad. I have been thinking about the things that are
making us grow and the things that are making us shrink.

I have been thinking about the things that are making us
strong and the things that are making us weak. I have been
thinking about the things that are making us brave and the
things that are making us afraid. I have been thinking about
the things that are making us kind and the things that are
making us cruel. I have been thinking about the things that are
making us good and the things that are making us bad.

I have been thinking about the things that are making us
wise and the things that are making us foolish. I have been
thinking about the things that are making us honest and the
things that are making us dishonest. I have been thinking about
the things that are making us true and the things that are
making us false. I have been thinking about the things that are
making us pure and the things that are making us impure.

I have been thinking about the things that are making us
clean and the things that are making us dirty. I have been
thinking about the things that are making us healthy and the
things that are making us sick. I have been thinking about the
things that are making us strong and the things that are making
us weak.

I have been thinking about the things that are making us
happy and the things that are making us sad. I have been
thinking about the things that are making us grow and the things
that are making us shrink. I have been thinking about the things
that are making us strong and the things that are making us
weak.

Yours truly,
[Signature]

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OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR
Continued:

You know, last year, the vegetables grown in Victory Gardens came to 40 percent of our fresh vegetable production. It's not too soon to be thinking about Victory Gardens now either. Seed catalogues came out as long ago as January. By reading them over now, you can get a good line up for possibilities of increased production this year.

ANNOUNCER:

And here's my last question, Mr. _____, I wonder how many homemakers apologized to their families last week because they couldn't get the roast they wanted?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Not a single one should have. For, if everyone realizes that food is being put to work on a wartime basis...both at home and on the battlefronts, they'd be good sports about such a small thing. There's no need to be apologetic, especially when there are so many plentiful and unrationed foods on the markets. Point values are lower right now on vegetables and on many beef and pork cuts. There's an average of about half a dozen eggs a week for each of us this year. All in all, there's an excellent variety of foods for planning healthful meals with Basic Seven foods. As we said a few minutes ago, however, we must use food wisely

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OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:
Continued:

to get the most out of every ounce of it. The
Office of Distribution of the War Food Administra-
tion and your own local nutrition committees are
ready to help you do this.

ANNOUNCER:

And that brings our quiz session to a close, folks.
Thank you, Mr. _____ for helping us to answer
the questions. Friends, you have just heard _____
_____, of the Office of Distribution, War
Food Administration.

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the document.

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March 18, 1944

THE FAMILY CANTEN

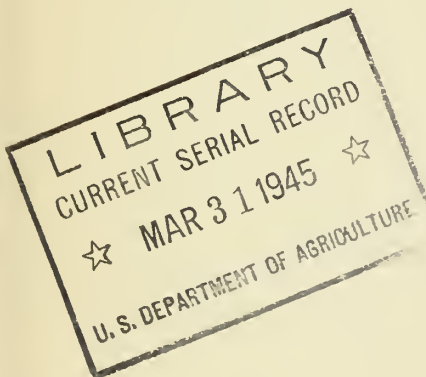
"Garden Blueprint....1944"

ANNOUNCER:

Today we're going to answer some of the questions you backyard gardeners have been asking about Victory Gardens for 1944. From some of the questions I've received, as well as from conversations with friends and neighbors, I get the impression that many of us feel that actually we don't need as many Victory Gardens this year as we did last. But, as a matter of fact, we need more. So this morning, Mr. _____ from the War Food Administration's Office of Distribution is with us to review our food needs for this year, and to discuss how Victory Gardens can help meet that goal. So let's begin with a review of some of our current food problems, Mr. _____.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, I'm going to begin with a statement you've all heard many times before. We need more food this year than ever before. We said the same thing in 1943, in 1942, and 1941. But, nevertheless, the need is still very real. Of course farmers have met our



OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

ever-rising food production goals remarkably well, delivering the goods in terms of good, solid, wholesome food. And they've done it in the face of many wartime handicaps. This year they will come through again.

ANNOUNCER:

Tell me Mr. _____, I'm interested hearing about how much food victory gardens contributed to our total supply last year.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

After all the harvests were gathered, we learned that about forty percent of our total vegetable crop was produced on the 18 million gardens throughout the United States. So you see, Victory Gardens are a definite part of our food production program. The task of producing food is so great that Victory Gardeners must share a portion of it.

ANNOUNCER:

I'm afraid that some of us gardeners have the idea that perhaps our own gardens didn't amount to much in relation to the huge amount of food produced by farmers.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

That's only natural. But suppose we look at it this way. An individual farm producing hundreds of bushels... or occupying 50 to 100 acres may not seem tremendous, But a farmer knows that we all should know how much that one farm's harvest means in the total food production picture. Certainly our enemies know. To show you what the sum total of the vegetables you raised, added to the

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OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

harvests of the other Victory Gardeners amounts to, picture this: Last year 20 million gardens produced 8 million tons of food. Just suppose all this food had been loaded into ships instead of on to your dinner tables, or in to your cellars. It would have filled 800 liberty ships...each one loaded with 10 thousand tons of food.

ANNOUNCER:

That's quite a big "suppose". And it's a sight for the imagination, all right, even if we did eat the food at home.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR;

Well, at least you have the idea. You see all that food was an accumulation from each individual gardner. Here's another concrete example of what the days you spent working in your garden last year have meant to all of us. Recently, point values of many vegetables were reduced sharply. Point values of tomatoes and corn and asparagus for instance. These point value reductions, in effect from March 5th through April 1st, were made possible because of the grand canning record homemakers chalked up by making full use of garden produce. A recent Gallup Poll shows that three-fourths of these gardeners canned an average of 165 jars or cans of food with a total of over 4 billion. So Victory Gardeners do contribute a great deal to our wartime food supply.

The first part of the report
describes the general situation
of the country and the
state of the economy.
It also mentions the
political situation and
the state of the
army.

10/10/1918

The second part of the report
describes the situation in
the different provinces.
It mentions the state of
the economy and the
political situation in
each province.
It also mentions the
state of the army in
each province.

10/10/1918

ANNOUNCER:

Now that we've talked about our success last year, Mr._____, let's face the task ahead.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

All right...and that means a consideration not only of the food we're going to need here at home, but of the tremendous amount necessary for armed forces...24 million meals every day, to keep our line of communication going. And these must be the best possible....tasty, satisfying, and wholesome. It runs to about 15 percent of all the food produced here, and it means keeping that food flowing continuously to our armed forces throughout the world. Reserves of food must be available, to be rushed into a particular area on short notice.

ANNOUNCER:

When you say 24 million meals a day, I can see very well how the efforts of Victory Gardeners, as well as the efforts of the farmers really count. But you know, even with all those demands, why...we eat pretty well here at home.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

You bet we do. Last year, we ate more food per person, than ever before. We have had to do without as much of some foods as we would like, and this will continue. But we've had plenty for good nourishing meals. This year, about three-fourths of all that is produced will be for use here at home. There will be enough total food, but generally speaking, we can do much

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

to improve the wholesomeness of our meals by selecting foods which make up a nutritionally balanced diet. The government's Basic Seven Food Chart is a good guide for that, of course.

ANNOUNCER:

And it seems to me that Victory Gardens can provide at least a part of these Basic Seven Foods. For instance, green and yellow vegetables.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

You picked my prize example, Mr. _____. Yes, those green and yellow vegetables are very important in every day's diet. But almost every homemaker knows that. So, the job ahead is really to raise more of these vegetables.

ANNOUNCER:

Which means we'll need bigger gardens, and more of 'em.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Exactly. Because we need more food this year, the minimum goal for Victory Gardens has been raised 2 million to bring the number to an over-all total of 22 million gardens. And we will need larger gardens whenever possible. More school gardens, and more industrial gardens, and more emphasis on those yellow and green leafy vegetables and tomatoes too.

ANNOUNCER:

Well, if everything goes along smoothly, the home canning season this year should really be record-breaking because of the benefits of last year's experiences, both in canning and in gardening.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes, gardeners learned a lot last year. You know, almost anyone can plant a garden, but it takes applied knowledge and skill to get anything edible from it. So this year there's also a real need for local garden leaders....folks who have the experience and who can help amateur gardeners if they should become discouraged. This leadership is very important. The job is to keep the garden planted, cultivated, growing, and healthy. Remember....more food is needed this year. Farmers intend to plant more acreage and produce more. But part of these needs must come from Victory Gardens. This goal this year is set for two million more gardens. Let's meet this goal and more.

ANNOUNCER:

Thank you, Mr. _____. I'm sure that many of our listeners have their blue-prints for gardening all ready. Friends, you have just heard Mr. _____, of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration.

[Faint, illegible text covering the page]

1.9422
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION
150 Broadway, N.Y.7,N.Y.

Release

Cleared by:
N.Y....Phila....Boston
Regional OWI with a "B" rating

Issued: '
March 25, 1944

T H E F A M I L Y C A N T E E N

"Lenten Foursome"

ANNOUNCER:



Planning interesting Lenten dishes often is a difficult problem for homemakers. After a couple of weeks, ideas are at a premium. And by the time Easter arrives, meals are likely to be tiresome to the whole family. But with wartime changes in our general mealtime pattern, this year the situation should be improved. Today we have _____ of the War Food Administration to tell you about a Lenten foursome of foods whose merits are being recognized by many people for the first time. Just what foods have you included in the Lenten foursome, Mr. _____?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

The four foods are peanuts, soybeans, eggs, and fish. None of these foods are actually new...but the war has been more or less a coming-out party for them. Since meat has been rationed, these foods have stepped in as alternate. Before the war, homemakers recognized some of the assets of these protein foods during Lent, but their true values were never realized.

1. *Pharmaceuticals* (1997) 10, 11.

1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468 2469 2470 2471 2472 2473 2474 2475 2476 2477 2478 2479 2480 2481 2482 2483 2484 2485 2486 2487 2488 2489 2490 2491 2492 2493 2494 2495 2496 2497 2498 2499 2500 2501 2502 2503 2504 2505 2506 2507 2508 2509 2510 2511 2512 2513 2514 2515 2516 2517 2518 2519 2520 2521 2522 2523 2524 2525 2526 2527 2528 2529 2530 2531 2532 2533 2534 2535 2536 2537 2538 2539 2540 2541 2542 2543 2544 2545 2546 2547 2548 2549 2550 2551 2552 2553 2554 2555 2556 2557 2558 2559 2560 2561 2562 2563 2564 2565 2566 2567 2568 2569 2570 2571 2572 2573 2574 2575 2576 2577 2578 2579 2580 2581 2582 2583 2584 2585 2586 2587 2588 2589 2590 2591 2592 2593 2594 2595 2596 2597 2598 2599 2600 2601 2602 2603 2604 2605 2606 2607 2608 2609 2610 2611 2612 2613 2614 2615 2616 2617 2618 2619 2620 2621 2622 2623 2624 2625 2626 2627 2628 2629 2630 2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637 2638 2639 2640 2641 2642 2643 2644 2645 2646 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 2715 2716 2717 2718 2719 2720 2721 2722 2723 2724 2725 2726 2727 2728 2729 2730 2731 2732 2733 2734 2735 2736 2737 2738 2739 2740 2741 2742 2743 2744 2745 2746 2747 2748 2749

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:
continued

Since the beginning of the war these foods have blossomed out and many products have been made that were never dreamed of before. And now dishes made from these foods and their products can be found on many menus...both in homes and in restaurants.

ANNOUNCER:

You mean products like peanut butter, Mr. _____?
The other day I had something good that was new to me. I was told that it was made of peanut butter combined with vegetables.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes, peanuts and peanut products are becoming one of our important protein foods on the home front. For many years everyone considered peanuts as something to eat at the baseball game. It's only been since the war that homemakers have recognized their value as a protein food. Today homemakers realize that they combine well with other foods in forming main dishes.

ANNOUNCER:

And peanuts are ration-free too, aren't they?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes, that's another one of the assets of peanuts and peanut butter. By using them in meals, homemakers are able to save ration points. And they will be cooperating with the government's nation-wide "No-Point...Low-Point Program".

ANNOUNCER:

Now that all of us are eating more peanuts and peanut

ANNOUNCER:
continued

products, doesn't that mean that the farmers will have to grow more than they did formerly?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

That's right...and that's exactly what they're doing. Last year farmers greatly increased their peanut crop. And this year the goal for peanuts is set even higher. So there should be enough for all of us.

ANNOUNCER:

And soybeans? I've been hearing a lot about them lately.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Soybeans aren't a new food, but they have been given new jobs to do since the beginning of the war. The two soya products...soya flour and grits....are doing an excellent war job. Homemakers are learning to use these products in omelets, souffles, vegetable casseroles, and other dishes to stretch the less plentiful foods. These soya products give an additional bit of point-free, low-cost protein.

ANNOUNCER:

Speaking of point-free protein foods...don't eggs come under that classification too?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Indeed they do. And eggs are one of our plentiful foods right now. Farmers surely are doing a first rate job with eggs this year. The total supplies for 1944 are expected to amount to more than 5.1 billion dozen. And that's a lot of eggs when you figure it up...in fact, it's about sixty billion eggs for the

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:
Continued

total year. Of course, large quantities of these are going to our armed forces and allies in the form of powdered eggs, but there'll still be enough left for all of us here at home.

ANNOUNCER:

But eggs aren't a new food, Mr. _____. They've been an important food at my house ever since I was a kid. Remember those soft-cooked eggs for breakfast years ago?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Sure do. They're still favorites of mine. Eggs are by no means a new food, but now they're winning honors in main dishes as well as breakfast specials. And they make ideal Lenten dishes because they can stand on their own without meat. In addition to their high protein content, they contain vitamins and minerals.

ANNOUNCER:

Now that you're mentioning non-rationed foods that can easily be made into main dishes, how about fish?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

That's a good idea. Of course fish is the old Friday and Lenten stand-by. For years, homemakers have been serving it on these days. But very seldom did fish appear on American dinner tables except on Friday and during Lent. Now homemakers seem to be appreciating the true values of this fine protein food.

ANNOUNCER:

There's an old saying something about there being some good in everything. I guess this must have been one of the few good things about the war.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes, the public has surely learned a lot more about fish since the beginning of the war. All types of seafood are now being used, whereas before the war many homemakers used very little fish with the exception of fillets and a few steak fish.

ANNOUNCER:

Isn't it rather hard for us to maintain our present supply of fish with the government taking over so many of the fishing boats.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, there's good news on that situation right now. The government is returning 18 New England fishing vessels from the Naval Service to active fishing service. This should increase the catch of deep sea fish by thirty million pounds annually.

ANNOUNCER:

Then we should continue to take advantage of fish supplies after Lent?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Certainly. Homemakers will find that they'll be able to save a countless number of ration points by using this food from the sea. And they will be surprised by the number of different delicious kinds of fish that are available if they'll visit their local fish market.

ANNOUNCER:

All of these foods...peanuts, soya products, eggs and fish...are protein foods. aren't they?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes, they surely are. They're doing outstanding jobs

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OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:
Continued

as alternates for rationed foods...and they surely
deserve honorable mention on American tables often...
not only during Lent but throughout the year.

ANNOUNCER:

Thank you Mr. _____. I'm quite sure homemakers will
pay tribute to this Lenten foursome by serving
these non-rationed protein foods often.

1.9422
28F21

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION
150 Broadway, N.Y. 7, N.Y.

Cleared by:
N.Y....Phila....Boston
Regional OWI with a "B" rating

Issued:
March 30, 1944

THE FAMILY CANTEN

"A Homemade Ration System"

ANNOUNCER:

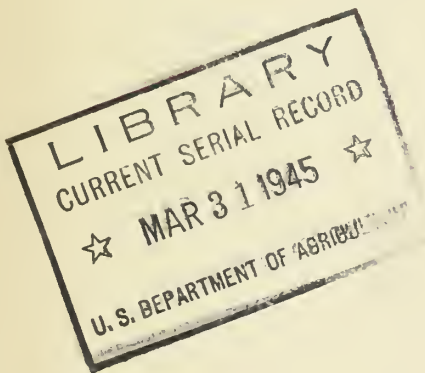
Here it is April again. It's hard to believe that time goes by so fast but it certainly does and there's nothing we can do about it. However, here's one thing you can do something about. And that's the supply of home canned foods in your cupboard. Here's _____ of the War Food Administration to tell you about making a careful survey of the home canned foods in order that they'll last until the 1944 canning time. What's this I've been hearing about a homemade rationing system, _____?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, it's a way homemakers will be able to ration their own home canned foods...so they'll last until the 1944 crop comes in. This seems to be the time of the year to start a system like that...if you haven't already done it.

ANNOUNCER:

You mean, because it's time to start thinking about Victory Gardens?



1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

2. The second part is a description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part is a description of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part is a discussion of the results and their implications.

5. The fifth part is a conclusion and a list of references.

6. The sixth part is a list of appendices.

7. The seventh part is a list of figures and tables.

8. The eighth part is a list of footnotes.

9. The ninth part is a list of abbreviations.

10. The tenth part is a list of symbols.

11. The eleventh part is a list of acknowledgments.

12. The twelfth part is a list of references.

13. The thirteenth part is a list of appendices.

14. The fourteenth part is a list of figures and tables.

15. The fifteenth part is a list of footnotes.

16. The sixteenth part is a list of abbreviations.

17. The seventeenth part is a list of symbols.

18. The eighteenth part is a list of acknowledgments.

19. The nineteenth part is a list of references.

20. The twentieth part is a list of appendices.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

That's right. By this time, Victory Gardeners should have their plans well under way. And one of the things to take in consideration when planting this year's Victory Garden, is the amount of food necessary to last your family throughout the year.

ANNOUNCER:

What does that have to do with that rationing system you were talking about?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, it's like this. If you're running short of one canned food, naturally you'll want to have more of this food to preserve in 1944. Therefore, if you take inventory of your present stocks before planting your Victory Garden, you'll have a better idea of how much to plant this year.

ANNOUNCER:

Is that the only reason for taking inventory at this time?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

By no means. One of the chief reasons for taking inventory now is that it's about the half-way mark in the canning season. That is, it'll be almost six months before the peak of the 1944 canning season. So much of the home canned food will have to last for quite a while. And this is one of the best ways to make sure it will last until then.

ANNOUNCER:

Just where would you begin if you were planning your own rationing system?

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OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

First, you'd arm yourself with pencil and paper, and take a trip down to the cellar or home canned foods cupboard. No doubt you have them labeled and arranged according to varieties so it shouldn't be a difficult job. Count each kind of fruit and vegetable...either the number of pints or quarts... depending on the size of most of your jars. One way to do that would be to make a list of each canned fruit and vegetable before you even go to the cupboard. Then all you have to do is to supply the quantity of each one.

ANNOUNCER:

That sounds simple. It shouldn't take more than a few minutes...and very little trouble. I'm sure homemakers will be able to do that. What's the next step?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Then, these figures should be analyzed. For example, if there's an abundance of one kind of vegetable and only a few of others, you've probably been playing favorites. The chances are that often you've needed one more vegetable for dinner...so you went to the cupboard and opened the one nearest you. Or maybe you served your family's favorite vegetable most of the time. And because of this, you've concentrated on one or two foods...neglecting the others.

ANNOUNCER:

If homemakers have only a few canned vegetables left

The first of these was the fact that the
government had been unable to raise the
necessary funds to finance the war.

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necessary funds to finance the war.

ANNOUNCER:
continued

in the cupboard, then it won't be much use for them to plan a rationing system.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes, I believe there is a need for them to carefully divide their home canned foods. They're the folks who really need this home-rationing system. As this is about the half-way mark between the 1943 and 1944 canning season, about half of the home canned food should be used.

ANNOUNCER:

Then anyone who has used about half of her home canned foods is already doing a good job of rationing them herself. Am I right in presuming that she doesn't need to use the system you are suggesting?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, she doesn't have to use this system...she probably has one of her own that works well in her case. However, she may get some helpful ideas from the system I'm suggesting.

ANNOUNCER:

Let's suppose one homemaker finds that she has a lot of tomatoes left in her home canned foods cupboard when she takes inventory. How should she go about planning the use of these tomatoes?

OFF. OF DIS..
SUPERVISOR.

Well, let's take a specific example. Suppose the homemaker has four dozen jars of tomatoes left in her cupboard. Well, it's approximately six months before she'll have any tomatoes from the 1944 crop canned.

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thirtieth

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:
Continued

So that means, she has six dozen jars of tomatoes to last six months. If she figures that up, she'll find that she'll have approximately two jars of tomatoes each week until canning time.

ANNOUNCER:

You mean , she would open a jar of tomatoes regularly... twice a week ? Say, tomatoes every Tuesday and Friday night?

ANNOUNCER:

No indeed. The rationing system doesn't have to be as exact as that. It should be approximate so it can be adapted to each family's needs...and varying circumstances. I'm glad you gave tomatoes as an example, because they are one of the most important of the home canned foods.

ANNOUNCER:

Important for their food values?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

That's exactly it. Tomatoes belong in Group Two of the Basic Seven Foods. You know, this is the group with the citrus fruits. Now, the citrus fruit supply will probably drop off seasonally during the late spring and early summer, so more tomatoes will be needed around that time to supply adequate amounts of Group Two Foods. Therefore, a larger proportion of the canned tomatoes should be saved for that time...until the crop of fresh tomatoes begins to come in.

ANNOUNCER:

That's a good example of the way the home rationing

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ANNOUNCER:
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system should be varied to fit the circumstances.
Are there any other cases like that one, that you can think of off-hand, _____?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Well, there are lots of circumstances where your plans will have to be slightly changed. That's one thing that should be taken into consideration when you're planning your system...be sure to make it elastic enough to fit many needs.

ANNOUNCER:

How about the actual mechanics of the home rationing system? Should it be on a weekly or monthly basis?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

As far as the actual mechanics of the rationing are concerned, it will be up to the individual homemaker and her problems. Some homemakers may like that an allowance of a certain number of jars of canned food each week, while others prefer it on the monthly basis. However, there's just one thing to keep in mind... distribute the home canned foods so they'll give variety in menus.

ANNOUNCER:

Even though homemakers have a lot of one particular food left, they shouldn't concentrate on it entirely... right?

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Yes. Let's take the example of the homemaker with a large quantity of home canned tomatoes. Although she should plan to use the tomatoes, she should open

100

• The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = g(x, y, z), \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = h(x, y, z),$$

where f, g, h are continuous functions of x, y, z and satisfy certain conditions. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions of the system of equations

• The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions of the system of equations

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• The thirteenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions of the system of equations

• The fourteenth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the stability of the solutions of the system of equations

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR
Continued

other canned foods every once in a while. It's a good idea to vary canned foods...keep the family guessing

ANNOUNCER:

I certainly endorse the idea...the more variety the better.

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

Of course, instead of always having stewed tomatoes, it's a good idea to use them with other vegetables in casserole dishes, or with meats for a different flavor. In fact, there are any number of ways she can vary these home canned vegetables so they won't always taste the same.

ANNOUNCER:

I know most homemakers have a number of their own favorite recipes for dishes like that .

OFF. OF DIS.
SUPERVISOR:

And family favorites are always welcome. Now in summary...just make a list of the canned food you haven't used...and the number of jars of each fruit and vegetable. Then figure how many jars you'll be able to open each week, or month, by allowing approximately six months before the 1944 canning season.

ANNOUNCER:

That's a practical helpful suggestion. I'm sure homemaker will be glad of these ideas about rationing their own home-canned foods. Thank you _____.



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